

## MR. KNOX URGES ACTION

## ON NICARAGUA TREATY

Inform President Taft That Business Is Hampered by Failure to Ratify It.

## COUNTRY'S PLEA PATHETIC

Denies Reports of Unpleasant Incidents on Trip Through Republics—Honduras Loan Satisfactory.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, March 17.—Secretary Knox has asked by cable from Nicaragua that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to give attention to the Nicaragua loan treaty, which has been pending more than a year. The terms of the loan to be made to Nicaragua of the proposed convention were made known here to-day.

Known Bros. & Co. and J. & W. Seligman of New York, have proposed to lend \$10,000,000 at 5 per cent, taking Nicaragua bonds at 90. This money is to be used to reform Nicaragua's currency and tax collection systems. The convention and terms of the loan have been approved by the Nicaraguan National Assembly.

Secretary Knox's message, in part, follows:  
The prompt action of the United States Senate on the loan convention is anxiously and prayerfully hoped for by the government and the people of Nicaragua. On the point of reports of unfavorable action or hopeful indications thereof business improves and exchange becomes more active. The fact that within eleven months after overthrowing Zelaya Nicaragua was exporting products planted by the women of the men were carrying on a revolution.

The earnestness of the appeals to the United States for the loan is almost pathetic. The treaty has had the approval of the Nicaraguan Congress. On the point of it are heard only from those in Nicaragua who would perpetuate the old regime of things, under which the country is now suffering from a depression. The country and its people exploited by ruinous concessions and monopolies and the government is now suffering from a depression. The country and its people exploited by ruinous concessions and monopolies and the government is now suffering from a depression.

The bankers have already advanced a preliminary loan of \$1,000,000 to Nicaragua as a basis for the reform of the country's currency, which is essential to any financial reconstruction. Two currency authorities, Charles A. Conant, who planned the currency system in the Philippines, and J. S. Harrison, formerly in charge of the paper currency reform in East India, have been sent to Nicaragua by the bankers to devise a currency system. A bank will be established there as soon as the loan is effected.

## MR. KNOX WELL RECEIVED

## Tour Sets at Rest Misunderstandings About Our Policy.

San José, Costa Rica, March 14.—Secretary of State Knox's tour to the Central American republics in the interests of international amity is pleasing him immensely. Panama received him with unanimity. Before the Secretary arrived in Panama word had gone out that the American camp that the United States government favored the re-election of their leader. The first address of the Secretary went far to make it plain, however, that his mission concerned international relations and not the internal affairs of the republics visited. Apparently the effect was excellent and Government officials and politicians who had not spoken for weeks worked hard to make the Secretary's visit to see us at home, and I hope to see you at the White House.

In Costa Rica there has been a general belief that the United States is determined to bring about a union of Central American republics. President Jimenez, while minimizing the effect of this sentiment on the relations of Costa Rica and the United States, nevertheless made plain his own views on the subject of a unified Central America.

"Why," said he, "should we unite with other republics some of whom have internal quarrels? We with an army of only three hundred men continue at peace and devote our energies to developing our country. Our government is stable. We have no revolutions. We are working out our own salvation in our own way. Why should we unite and against whom? Europe? Uncle Sam protects us from her. Against the United States? That is absurd. In such an alliance we would have to fight to gain and everything to lose."

When I entered office it was expected that the United States would insist on the re-formation of our national debt. On the contrary, our government has never in any way interfered or sought to interfere with the administration. Our relations have been most cordial.

Mr. Knox is a charming man, whom we are honored and happy to welcome. As I have told the Secretary, the intercourse between Costa Rica and the United States has been without incident or accident, with the exception of the present incident of the Secretary's trip to see us at home, and I hope to see you at the White House.

The sincerity and cordiality of the President toward Mr. Knox and his party, the pictures and biographical sketches of the Secretary and his family, but nothing of an unkindly nature has appeared.

## MOROCCO'S SULTAN MAY RETIRE.

The Sultan, Moulay Hafid, who has been suffering from a severe nervous affection, announced recently his intention to abdicate and to leave the palace. He was persuaded, however, to reconsider his decision.

## SOME OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CELEBRATION IN COMMEMORATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND'S SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.



Left to right—Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, who was Mr. Cleveland's physician; Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Hilary A. Herbert, Charles S. Fairchild, President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York.

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## TO HAVE NEW HOSPITAL

Beth Israel Plans Building to Cost About \$1,000,000.

## COMMITTEE SEEKS SITE

Association Sees Need of a Much Larger Structure to Meet Its Demands.

The committee on site of the Beth Israel Hospital, at Johnson and Cherry streets, was instructed yesterday by the board of directors of the hospital to at once select and acquire a suitable site for a new building, to be erected at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

The meeting was held at the home of Joseph H. Cohen, president of the hospital, at No. 233 Central Park West. The board discussed the urgent need of building a larger hospital for the care of the many thousands of poor patients who are turned away now for want of room, as well as for persons of means who prefer to be treated in a hospital connected according to their faith. The resolution calling upon the committee on site to take immediate action in the matter was unanimously adopted.

It is planned to erect the new building in a central and accessible neighborhood and to make the new institution equal in facilities and equipment to any similar institution in the city. It is the hope of the directors that the enlarged hospital and equipment will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the community for the present as well as for the future. The new building, it is said, will stand as a permanent monument to the charity and generosity of the Jews of this city, especially of those who have emigrated to this country from Eastern Europe.

## WANTS TRIALS HELD HERE

## Spooner Will Appeal Amityville-Wyoming Land Cases.

Washington, March 17.—Notice has been served on government officials by ex-Senator John C. Spooner that he will endeavor to induce the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New York which held that the so-called Amityville entrymen might be removed from New York to Wyoming for trial for alleged land frauds.

Among those under indictment are Frank T. Wells, lawyer, of Amityville, N. Y.; George W. Dally, stenographer for the late Alfred Sully, a New York capitalist; Wilberforce Sully, of New York, and Rufus J. Ireland, son-in-law of Mrs. Mary P. Myton, of Amityville.

It was alleged that Mrs. Myton, on the advice of her brother, Alfred Sully, advanced money for the four indicted men to buy Amityville land. A few months afterward the neighbors were induced to transfer their land to the Owl Creek Coal Company.

Mr. Spooner will urge that the offense, if any, was complete in New York, and that the defendants should have the advantage of trial there, instead of being removed to a distant land from their witnesses, their homes and their families.

## TRIBUTE TO CLEVELAND

Widow of Ex-President Attends Exercises at City College.

## MR. TAFT WRITES LETTER

Says He Earned Gratitude of Countrymen and Was a Statesman of Utmost Courage.

Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, widow of the former President, attended yesterday the exercises held in the Great Hall of the City College to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Grover Cleveland's birth. Former members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and intimate friends and distinguished admirers mingled there with humble citizens and with boys from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, across the way, to do honor to the memory of the big, quiet man who guided the ship of state through such perilous waters.

Mrs. Cleveland sat in the body of the hall with Mrs. John H. Finley, wife of the president of the college; Mrs. Daniel S. Lauder, widow of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War, and Mrs. Bryant, Cleveland's physician and most intimate friend. Mrs. Cleveland wore against the background of her black dress a bouquet of carnations selected from the seventy-five blossoms presented to her by David Robinson, secretary of the Cleveland Administration Association, which arranged the celebration.

It was decided to hold the exercises yesterday instead of to-day, the 18th, Mr. Cleveland's birthday, because more persons would have the leisure to attend on a Sunday. The result was an audience which filled the big auditorium to hear the tributes by letter from President Taft, Governor Dix, Oscar W. Underwood, Richard Olney and others and the addresses of Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, who acted as chairman of the meeting; by Hilary A. Herbert, Dr. Bryant, his physician, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman and Representative Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia.

There is a chance for a party rent by schism to come to agreement if it has high principles, but no hope for a party without principles, or one that has become unprincipled.

Mr. Herbert said in his speech: "Americans have indulged among themselves a few anniversaries," said Mr. Herbert, the next speaker. "These are great events in our history. We also celebrate a few birthdays. To the last already formed public opinion is now adding the 18th of March for Grover Cleveland, and Cleveland is well worthy to stand side by side with the great men of our country."

Dr. Bryant's address was, in part, as follows: "Those who knew him best in life loved him best. New Year's Day of 1887, that I first met Mr. Cleveland, on the occasion of his inauguration as Governor. Already he had honored me with the rank of surgeon general of the national guard of the state, on his personal staff. I recall the great, courteous, self-confident manner that characterized Mr. Cleveland during that event."

## PREMIER TANG CRITICISED

Financiers in China Consider Him a Visionary.

## ACCUSE HIM OF TRICKINESS

Offer of Loan of 1,000,000 Taels Made on Saturday Is Now Withdrawn.

Peking, March 17.—Premier Tang Shao-yi has left here for Hankow. The southern delegates with whom he came to Peking departed several days ago. Certain of the foreign ministers who have met Tang Shao-yi consider him something of a visionary. The "four powers" group of financiers, though perhaps with some bias, are of the opinion that his financial policy is dangerous, and accuse him of trickiness in the negotiation of the present loans, with which he was entrusted.

It is understood that the scheme for financing China until the end of June has been suspended in consequence of the loan furnished by the Franco-Belgian syndicate. The "four powers" group has now refused to advance the 1,000,000 taels promised by it on Saturday, in consequence of this alleged breach of faith, and is awaiting advice from the governments represented by its members.

When Premier Tang Shao-yi implored prompt financial assistance, owing to the necessity of paying off 50,000 soldiers, he did not hint at any other loan, although negotiations to that end were then proceeding. The whole incident is attributed to the inveterate Chinese habit of playing off the rival foreign interests against each other.

The southern delegation generally has disappointed the diplomatic representatives, as, with one exception, they were apparently without experience. They have been ardent workers for the cause, but seemingly do not realize that if the republic was achieved with few sacrifices it was largely because the Manchus did not seriously combat the delegates.

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, March 17.  
ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.  
Captain FRANK T. HINES, quartermaster, to detail to the 4th Infantry, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, April 1, to Philippines division.  
Captain WILLIAM B. GRACE, 8th Infantry, detailed to the 1st Infantry, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, April 1, to Philippines division.

NAVY.  
Rear Admiral CHAUNCEY THOMAS, detached Pacific fleet, home, await orders.  
Rear Admiral W. H. H. SMITH, detached Pacific fleet, home, await orders.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of warships have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.  
March 14.—The Osceola, at Havana.  
March 15.—The Ranger and the Florida, at Boston Navy Yard; the Utah, at Hampton Roads; the West Virginia, at Brooklyn; the Leonidas, the Cadmus, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the D-4, at Norfolk; the Gloucester, at navy yard, New York.

DEPARTED.  
March 13.—The Osceola, from Key West for Havana.  
March 15.—The North Carolina and the Birmingham, from Key West for Havana; the Ranger, from Boston for Boston Navy Yard; the Gloucester, from New York City for navy yard, New York.

SAILED.  
March 14.—The Osceola, from Key West for Havana.  
March 15.—The North Carolina and the Birmingham, from Key West for Havana; the Ranger, from Boston for Boston Navy Yard; the Gloucester, from New York City for navy yard, New York.

REMAINED.  
March 14.—The Osceola, from Key West for Havana.  
March 15.—The North Carolina and the Birmingham, from Key West for Havana; the Ranger, from Boston for Boston Navy Yard; the Gloucester, from New York City for navy yard, New York.

## DE LA BARRA ON STEAMER

Ex-Provisional President Sails from France for Mexico.

## GEN. VILLA NOT CAPTURED

Story That He Was To Be Shot by Orozco a Carefully Planned "Fake."

Paris, March 17.—Francisco de la Barra, the ex-provisional President of Mexico, who has been in Europe for the last few weeks on a special mission, sailed from Calcutta to-day on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck for Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., March 17.—It developed to-day that the story that General Pancho Villa had been captured and ordered shot was a canard, carefully planned and executed by the insurgents. The story came in a telegram signed "Francisco Orozco" and addressed to Colonel Ponce Jefe de Armas, at Juarez.

The latter gave the message to a newspaper man at Chihuahua, with the assurance that it was authentic. To-day General Orozco disclaimed knowledge of the telegram, and Mexicans who left Chihuahua at 10 o'clock last night, arriving here to-day, said there was no foundation for the story.

It is said to be the most elaborately planned of many false reports which have been put out with a view to giving an impression of rebel successes.

Torreon, March 17.—Federal General Blanquet, with an army of several hundred men, has been ordered to abandon his mission to pacify Zacatecas and to return to Mexico City to strengthen the defense there, according to a report current here to-day. General Blanquet left here on Friday to open the line of the National Railways after rebel depredations. He found the task so easy that he determined to proceed to Zacatecas, where conditions are much disturbed. The order for his return to the capital leaves the field to the rebels south of here.

General Gonzales Salas, in charge of all the forces here, has offered amnesty to all rebels who surrender voluntarily within the next eight days.

Strong detachments of federals have been sent north in the direction of Jimenez. It is believed that a decisive clash will take place near that point.

Mexico City, March 17.—Reports from the south arriving to-day in the capital indicate that the country is gradually being established by the government's army in the State of Guerrero has given place to a state of affairs about as unsatisfactory as ever. The reports of the extensive damage done at Ometepe and nearby towns by raiders are well authenticated.

## MEXICAN TRADE DECLINES

Imports from U. S. Show Drop of 20 Per Cent in Year.

Washington, March 17.—Trade of the United States with Mexico is showing the effect of the disturbed business conditions in that country. This is especially true with reference to exports, which show a much greater decline than imports. Exports to Mexico during the last year show a decline of about 20 per cent when compared with the immediately preceding year. The total value of exports to Mexico during the twelve months ending with January, 1912, is \$32,718,871, against \$41,571,523, imports from Mexico during the same period amounted to \$39,227,516, against \$39,851,580.

Manufactures form by far the largest part of our exports to Mexico under ordinary conditions. Of the \$60,000,000 worth of domestic merchandise exported to Mexico during 1911, manufactures of iron and steel alone amounted to more than \$20,000,000; automobiles, over \$10,000,000; boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, about \$2,000,000; cottonseed oil, nearly \$2,000,000; lumber, nearly \$2,000,000; scientific instruments, over \$1,000,000; chemicals, chiefly manufactured, over \$1,000,000; explosives, nearly \$1,000,000; automobiles, over \$500,000; agricultural implements, over \$500,000; glass and glassware, nearly \$500,000; manufactures of iron and steel, nearly \$500,000; furniture, about \$500,000, and a large number of other manufactures in various amounts.

Latest official publications of the Mexican government show a falling off of about 10 per cent in her imports from the United States and approximately 17 per cent in her imports from all other countries during the six months ended with December, 1911. Her exports to the United States in the same period showed a decline of about 3 per cent, while those to other countries showed an increase of about 5 per cent.

## MEXICAN R. R. STRIKE LIKELY

Men Seek Co-operation of Workers on This Side of the Border.

Mexico City, March 17.—Ordered to write train orders in Spanish, 750 American conductors and engineers, employees of the National lines of Mexico, yesterday sent a delegation of twenty-four members to the border with instructions to inform the trainmen organization in the United States of the situation and to obtain their aid. The delegation is headed by Vice-President, Curtis of the Order of Railway Conductors. The decision to quit work, it is understood, will depend largely upon the readiness of trainmen north of the border to co-operate.

San Antonio, Tex., March 17.—Representatives of conductors and engineers engaged on a number of railroads in Mexico reached here to-day for a conference concerning differences between the men and the management of the railroads, the exact nature of which, however, they refuse to divulge.

## SUICIDE BLOCKS SUBWAY

Express Train at 14th Street Mangles Unidentified Man.

As a southbound express train was rolling into the 14th street station yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock a man, sixty feet from the south end of the platform, jumped in front of the train and was crushed and mangled beyond recognition.

According to Charles Waddell and James Bennett, the man was walking up and down the platform before the train arrived. When it was within a few feet of the spot on which he was standing he plunged head first to the tracks.

There was a cry from the crowd waiting on the platform as the heavy wheels of the train could be heard crushing him. The mangled body, distributed between the first and sixth cars of the train, was gathered up by Special Patrolmen Cooper and McBride and a patrolman who was called from the station and later was removed to the morgue. This took half an hour.

## BROADWAY FIRE; LOSS, \$10,000.

A fire causing a loss of between \$8,000 and \$10,000 to three business concerns started last night at No. 724 Broadway, in the Café Washington, from a defect in the wiring of the kitchen.

## Matheson

"Silent Six"

Built for those who use the car

You must expect a great deal when you look at the Matheson.

Broadway at 62nd Street.



## DEEP UNREST IN CUBA

People Lack Real Confidence in Their Government.

## GOMEZ ANXIOUS TO RETIRE

President Will Not Accept Renomination, but Cannot Find Dependable Successor.

Havana, March 17.—Not since the re-establishment of the republic by Governor General Magdon, on January 23, 1909, has the political situation in Cuba been more complicated, more difficult of analysis and apparently more alive with dangerous symptoms than at the present moment. There is no question that throughout the island there reigns a spirit of deepest unrest, arising from lack of confidence in the government, and the consequent depression of business, aggravated by endless political dissension. This has been all the more noticeable since the veteran agitation culminated, for the time at least, on the receipt of Secretary Knox's note.

Despite the widespread dissatisfaction with the administration of President Gomez and his reiterated protestations that under no circumstances will he ever consider a renomination, an impression appears to be growing that at the last moment the general will find himself unable to select among the crowd of candidates a successor to whom he can conscientiously intrust the destinies of the republic. Many declare their conviction that Gomez is the one strong man in the country, and predict confidently that, if he fails to succeed himself, the country, uncontrolled by his firm grasp, will soon be thrown into anarchy. Others profess confidence in the acceptance of a renomination by President Gomez will be the signal for an uprising that will either sweep the country or precipitate an immediate intervention by the United States.

It is well known that Gomez has some of the most powerful friends in Cuba, his utmost to induce General Mario Menocal, the great conservative leader, who, by reason of his high personal character and his renown as the greatest surviving leader of the revolution, may be said to rank second among the Cubans, to accept the nomination as a Conservative, with the backing of the Migueltista wing of the Liberal party. General Menocal, however, is strongly disinclined to accept a nomination, even were his election to be practically assured. Patriot as he is, it is said by some who know him best that, under existing conditions, he doubts the possibility that he can serve his country in the capacity of President.

Gomez is said to have even offered his support to that uncompromising Conservative, General Freire de Andrade, who has not been able to see his way to an acceptance. Recently the President has declared himself warmly in favor of the candidacy of General Ernesto Aebert, the Liberal Governor of Havana, who is making a strong campaign in his own province and has a considerable following in the capital. This action has met with the approval of many of Gomez's supporters, notably that of Colonel Orestes Ferrara, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose resignation as Speaker is believed to have been due to this, and Representative Mendietta, who also resigned. Among other important supporters of the President who are said to intend signifying their disapproval of his course by retirement is General Machado, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and probably the strongest member of the Cabinet, General Nunez, the president of the Veterans Association, who declares, however, that the campaign will be kept up and that if the veterans cannot enforce the dismissal of all the traitors and guerrillas they will devote themselves to the "moralization" of the government and the "Cubanization" of the country. This latter feature calls for the distribution of all public lands among Cubans, so that the present rapid passing of land into the hands of foreigners may be checked, and the imposition of increased taxation on foreign corporations.

## NAVY MEN HONOR FUSILEERS

Prairie's Officers at St. Patrick Service in Gravesend.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, March 18.—Commander Archibald H. Scates, of the United States cruiser Prairie, now lying off Gravesend, attended the services in a local Roman Catholic church yesterday.

With him were his brother officers, who attended the services as a mark of respect to the Dublin Fusileers, now quartered in the borough.

## MANIACS CAUSE 900 FIRES

Committee on Safety Says So, and Argues for Segregation.

The Committee on Safety of the City of New York is working energetically to secure the passage of the Whitney appropriation bill, now pending before the Legislature, which will provide sufficient money for the completion and maintenance of Letchworth Village, a home colony for the mentally minded and epileptics. It is among this class of persons, according to the records gathered by the committee, that the pyromaniacs are found by the thousands.

The committee cites the fact that eleven fires in one apartment house in West 144th street inside of five days was a record for last week. More than twenty fires occurred in other buildings during the same period, all of which were attributed to pyromaniacs.

The committee has been conducting an investigation of incendiary fires, and says it has secured conclusive evidence that out of the fourteen thousand fires in Manhattan during the last year more than nine hundred were the work of pyromaniacs, and that court records show that only three out of every one hundred of these persons were arrested.

The committee states that even when these defective persons are arrested they are usually set free again after serving a light prison sentence. If the Whitney bill is passed Letchworth Village, near Haverstraw, will be completed, providing accommodations for 2,500 of these defective. At present the institution can care for only one hundred. It is estimated that there are more than eighteen thousand such persons in this state, who are not in any institution, many of whom are a menace to the community in which they live.

To the committee believes that the present method of treating the pyromaniacs is fundamentally wrong, and that such persons should be segregated and afforded outdoor life and labor.